FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LI—NO. 2,594.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1885. [NEW SERIES—VOL. III.—NO 128.

THE ROSEBUD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY HON. ROBERT STRANGE.

Would you gather a garland of beauty bright?
You should wander at dawn, or by pale moonlight,
While the breeze is fresh on the opening flowers,
Or their leaves are moist with the dewy showers:
One Rose you should gather, and gladly entwine her,
The soft opening Rose-bud of North Carolina.

Nay, go where you will, over mountain or plain,
In country, or city, where gay fashions reign,
Wherever Columbia's daughter's found,
Flair blossoms of beauty are scattered around,
But yet there is one, among all much finer,
The fresh-blooming Rose-bud of North Carolina.

In gay festive halls, where the music is sweet,
And beauties like blossoms, in fresh garlands meet,
Where light, like a flood, is poured over the scene,
And fragrance floats round, as where roses have been;
The chief place of all, every eye will assign her,
The beautiful Rose-bud of North Carolina.

In home's quiet scene, where the heart loves to dwell,
Mid joys that no tongue to a stranger can tell,
Whatever the life you are destined to live,
One blossom is needed, her fragrance to give;
Go gather that blossom, and never resign her,
The sweet, gentle Rose-bud of North Carolina.

When sickness and sorrow shall visit your home,
Sad guests, though unbidden, that surely will come,
To have by your pillow a blossom like this,
Will make e'en your death-bed a region of bliss;
Her breath makes the soul every moment diviner,
The pale dropping Rose-bud of North Carolina.

—*From the Wood Notes.*

The Industrial Progress of a Week in the South.

Notwithstanding the fact that July is usually an extremely dull month even during prosperous times, there is a remarkable degree of industrial activity in the South, as shown by the large number of new enterprises organized, and the improvements that are being made in old establishments. From the weekly list of new industrial enterprises, as published in the *Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, of July 11, we gather the following: In Alabama we find that the new Birmingham Stove Manufacturing Company, organized last week, have commenced buying machinery for their foundry; the Clifton Iron Co., of Jenifer, the president of which, Mr. Samuel Noale, is one of the most successful iron masters in the United States, will increase their capital stock $225,000 to $500,000, with a view, we suppose, to building additional works; the rolling mills at Birmingham, according to the report of the superintendent, will expend $100,000 in adding a steel plate mill; at Jonesborough a grist mill is building, and at Andalusia a saw mill, while a new railroad is under construction to marble quarries near Newoka. In Florida, Jacksonville is to have new gas works, Kissimmee has good prospects for an ice factory and a brick yard, Sanford is partly promised the location of large iron works, Longwood has a moss factory under construction, and Crystal River has a new saw mill. In Georgia the Macon Oil & Fertilizer Company will erect a fertilizer factory, enlarge their oil mill and probably build a soap factory; at Hogansville the Cotton Improvement Company will build a fertilizer, $12,000 is reported as subscribed for a new grist mill in Athens; an agricultural machinery manufacturing company has been incorporated in Augusta; proposals are invited for building a railroad between Macon and Dublin; contracts have been let for part of the grading of a road between Rame and Carrollton; a hosiery factory will increase its machinery, and negotiations are pending for the location in that State of large iron works. Kentucky shows for the week a $5,000,000 mining company incorporated at Louisville, a $50,000 saw mill near Grayson, a $50,000 mining and manufacturing company at Jamison, a 50 barrel flour mill completed at Bowling Green, and two flour mills being remodeled and new machinery put in and one being rebuilt, while a $500,000 company is spending $200,000 in building a railroad to open up new coal mines. In Louisiana there is considerable activity, especially in the building of sugar mills and overhauling sugar machinery; a $35,000 ice factory and storage warehouse company has been organized in New Orleans, and a $12,000 fertilizer factory in the same place; a large four story soap factory has been contracted for in Shreveport, and a sash and blind factory in the same city is under construction; a steam bag factory has been built and a large rice mill is being built in New Orleans, and at Donaldsonville an ice factory has been contracted for. Maryland has a new electric works company, a hose manufacturing company, and a flour mill undergoing extensive repairs, while $200,000 has just been expended in enlarging a brewery. Mississidpi has added to her industries a spoke and handle factory and a $50,000 compress company. At Buffalo Paper Mill, N. C., a machine shop, saw and grist mill are to be built; a $10,000 carriage and wagon factory is under construction at Wilson; a saw mill is to be put up at Waynesville, and has already contracted to cut 1,500,000 feet of hard wood, and at Democrat mining operations will be pushed. In South Carolina there is a new $10,000 cotton-seed oil mill company that will enlarge an old mill, two marble quarrying companies and a new fruit canning factory. Tennessee has in Nashville a new company, with a subscribed capital of $50,000, to manufacture crackers, and in the same city a site has been purchased for a 25 to thirty-ton ice factory; at Daisy 100 coke ovens are being built and extensive improvements made to a coal mine; proposals for grading a new railroad are invited, and an official announcement is made that a new railroad to cost over $15,000,000 will be built in Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In Texas a $50,000 lumber company has been organized at Waco, a compress is being built at Tyler, a $50,000 water and gas company at Marshall; at Dallas work on the large cracker factory previously mentioned has been commenced; an elevator and feed mill are to be built in the same town; in Hardeman county smelting machinery is being received for the copper mines of which Gen'l McClellan is president, and at Abilene a $25,000 flour mill is under construction. In Virginia a $7,500 flour mill is being built at Danville, a $150,000 union depot is to be put up at Richmond, and plans for the $300,000 city hall to be built at Richmond have been accepted; at Lynchburg bids are invited for the erection of a five story brick and metal tobacco factory; at Hamilton a flour mill is being overhauled, and at Wilton an iron furnace repaired. In Wellsburg, W. Va., work is to be commenced immediately on a new glass factory, a lumber railroad is to be built from Buckhannon, and a contract has been let for the construction of a railroad between Kingwood and Tunnelton.

Considering the fact that the foregoing long list of new enterprises is simply a summary of the leading features of one week's progress as condensed from the *Manufacturers' Record's* weekly list of new manufacturing and mining enterprises, it is quite evident that there is a very marked activity in the South in this line. If large corn and cotton crops are produced, as now seems almost certain, the South will show wonderful industrial activity this fall.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

The King of the English Language.

Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, President of the Charleston College has been in Wilson for several days, and of course everybody has been charmed and delighted with this profound scholar and elegant gentleman. He deliverd a number of lectures and all his discourses were broad in the scope of vision, accurate and graphic in their paintings of times and men, keen and true in their portrayals of the conduct to motive, noble in their ethical teachings and grandly magnificent in their garniture of expression. These addresses came to us hoary with the gray hairs of laborious research and presistant application, and were learned and scholarly, and opulent with the hidden lore of far away ages. The dusty tomes of the vanished past were brushed up and made to gleam with radiant interest. His themes have been brought under perfect subjection to his finely cultivated powers and he rules them with that quiet power and easy grace which shows his perfect and undisputed majesty. He reigns over the realm of the English Language a king, with his sovereignty undoubted and undisputed. His thoughts are draped in the luxuriant foliage of the most copious diction, and his sentences, well rounded and symmetrical are models of beauty and culture, and show a finish most exquisite and flawless. Every word seemed created for the office he asked it to fill, and consequently they fitted in his sentences with admirable and skillful precision and made the discourses smooth and harmonious and stripped of every obstruction which could impede its flow. We never heard a more fluent speaker or one who exercised a more felicitous control over the English language. And yet there is one thing remarkable. Learned and cultivated as he is, and having drunk as he has done so often from the Pierian spring, and so familiar with all the fields of poesy, yet his train of thought did not lead us for one moment by the enchanted Hermus with its golden stream; or the beautiful Helicon with its flowery slopes or the fragrant Pindus with its laurel shade. He avoided all the adorning graces of rhetoric, and no gems of metaphor could be seen sparkling in the stainless current of his English, and no flowers of fancy, blushing with roseate tintings of beauty, did he weave to cheer us with lovliness. And notwithstanding the fact that his delivery is stripped of all the fascinating embellishments of oratory, his style is by no means sluggish, but is like a mountain streamlet, whose stainless current goes rippling along, radient in the kisses of sunbeams of purity and without one dreg in its sparkling wavelets.—*Wilson Mirror.*

CHANGES IN THE POSTAL SERVICES.—Very few peoplee have any idea of the number of changes outside of postmasters that have been made in the service. In the Railway Mail Service there are about 4,4000 employees, and over 700 changes among them have been made. The vacancies were caused by dismissals for incompetency, resignations, and a few dismissals for offensive partisanship, but the great great bulk of removals have been among those who had served the probationary term of six months. They were not re-appointed and Democrats took their places.—*Washington Critic.*

THE GRAPE SUGAR INDUSTRY.—The manufacture of glucose or grape sugar in this country now employs a capital of $10,000; employs 4,575 workmen, who are yearly paid $2,050,650 in wages; consumes $13,703,000 worth of raw and manufactured material yearly, and in the same time yields a product worth $17,270,000. Each year there can be made about 610,000,000 pounds of corn sugar and 61,000 bushels of corn used daily, each bushel giving thirty-two pounds of glucose. The glucose sugar can be made with profit, it is said, at two cents a pound.

A Stokes county negro, who was complaining of the hard times, declared they were the hardest ever known. "Why," said he, "I works all day and steals all night, and yet I'm blest ef I kin make an honest living!"—*Reporter and Post.*

The King of Siam has 365 children. "Good gracious!" exclaims Josephus Daniels, of the Wilson *Advance*, "Rather than be the King of Siam I prefer to remain 'just as I am.

Scuppernong Grapes.

A friend has handed us the following article, which is clipped from the New Orleans *Picayune* of Sept. 9th, 1850, and the article, like the wine made from grape, looses none of its flavor by age. It seems to have been as much appreciated then as now:

You ask me to state what I know of the "scuppernong grape." My dear fellow, a volume as large as a Dutch cheese would not convey to others what I know—my full experience, experiments and expenses in regard to that luxury of the old North State, the unpretending, honest, true, unrepudiating old North State! Why he who never ate scuppernong grapes perfectly matured, has no idea of God's blessing, bounty and goodness in the grape line." Such a grape was never dreamed of in Medeira or sunny Italy; the south of France has nothing to be compared with it; Andalusia has nothing so sweet, so rich, so juicy, so positively superior to all other productions of the vine.

The first vine of this name was found in Tyrrel county, North Carolina, near the banks of the scuppernong river, a small tributary of Albemarle Sound, by some of the party composing the first Anglo-Saxon settlement on Roanoke Island, headed or commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh. One small vine, root and all, was transplanted very soon after on Roanonoke Island, where only a few years since I saw it, then in a flourishing state, owned by a man named Cuthbert, and was told by old Abraham Baum, then 84 years old, that when he was a boy the vine was the largest on the Island. It covered nearly half an acre of ground and bore beautifully to the very extremity of the branches. It continues to grow, and only wants an extension of scaffolding. It should never be pruned; give it room and let it run. When too thick, the covered or under branches die, rot, or crumble and fall down, making a good manure

This superlative vine will not grow from a cutting one time in a thousand; but it is easily propagated by turning a young vine to the earth, doubling it gently, and covering the double carefully with rich loose soil. It takes root very soon, and the next season may be severed from the parent branch, transplanted in earth (the new roots) to any distance and safely transplanted, which should be in dry but rich soil. Decomposed shells, sand, iron filings and parings of leather are admirably adapted to hasten the growth. It will bear in three years from the planting, and invariably produces better fruit when near salt water.

As a table grape, when perfectly ripe, there is none equal to it. For making wine, twice as much can be made from an acre as can be made from any grape in the world. For many years, a delicious grape cordial or preserved grape juice, has been made in the eastern or northeastern part of North Carolina. When a few years old it is very rich and sweet, although it is called and known as Scuppernong wine, it is not a wine, as it never is permitted to ferment, brandy being added to the juice immediately after its being expressed. It is, when carefully prepared, a desirable, rich and luscious cordial.

Various attempts have been made to make a genuine wine from the juice, without adding spirits; in only one instance, to my knowledge, has success attended the trials, and why good wine was the result then could not be ascertained or discovered. The pure juice was left in a large cask, and three years after it was found reduced to nearly one half by evaporation and leakage, the remaining liquid being a wine of the very best description. Samples were sent to New York, Baltimore and Charleston, when the most accomplished wine bibbers of the day, without knowing what it was pronounced it most excellent indeed and worth four dollars per gallon. The same process has since then been followed, as nearly as possible, but the liquid has been found always after the lapse of years something like hard cider. But that good wine can be made from the grape, there is no doubt. That this grape will flourish and bear well in any region near the Gulf in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, there is no doubt; and that in every respect it is a most superior grape, there is no doubt. It must not be planted in low, wet, or marshy grounds. Sandy, hilly, shelly, loamy soils, where the influence of the sea atmosphere can be felt, is decidedly the best. Have I said enough for you?

A PRESIDENT WITH BACKBONE.—It remains to speak of the President's own attitude toward this business of the offices. Mr. Cleveland is a man of clear head and strong will. He is a democrat, and it would scarcely be extravagant to say that he is a bigoted democrat. He believes in local self government; in the least possible interference of the government, federal or State, with the people; minimizing as far as it can be done the sphere of action of the federal government; in rigid economy in public expenditures and in strict enforcement of all laws whether they are good or bad.

And he believes that public officers are the servants of the people. One of his admonitions to men appointed to country post offices is:—"See that you are polite to every body. Don't let me hear of your Post Office being a place where a woman or a child hesitates to go, or where a man opposed to you in politics or anything else is not as pleasantly treated as any one else."

He abhors the partisan use of offices as dangerous to the safety of our institutions, and it is as well for all our office holders—democrats and republicans alike—to understand that he will not tolerate this, which he is convinced is one of the greatest evils, and if not rooted out will be one of the most serious perils to the peace of the country.—*Correspondence World.*

Corner stone of penitentiary was laid Friday.

The Arkansaw Heathen.

"Dar ain't no us'n er man tryin' ter do right in dis heah forsook country," said the Rev. Sam. Nablin, a colored gentleman whose efforts as a revivalist at one time called the lowly negro from the cast-iron plow and made the thick lip sister forego the excitement of the "bran dance."

"What's the matter, old man?" some one asked. "Haven't you been successful in gathering sinners into the fold?"

"Oh, yas, sah, I hab had a reg'lar hog killin' time fur ez de sinners wuz consarned, but 'sperience hab showed me dat de christians o' de lan' doan' preciate de good work ob one o' de 'possels. Da ain't treated me right, cap't; da ain' treated me right I tells yer."

"Didn't they pay you for your preaching?"

"Oh, xall, da payed fur it in a manner, sah, an' I don't 'plain 'bout dat, but it's de ungratitude dat hits me so awful hard. Lemme tell yer, do man whut do dis 'vival work ain't hil' up high ernuff in de community."

"Isn't, eh?"

"No, sah, he ain't. Folks is gittin' so keereless 'bout 'ligious matters dat de debil gwine ter git 'em one of dese days."

"Going to get them, eh?"

"Sho's yer born'd, he is; yas, sah. I gin up eberything fur de cause—eberything. I wuz runnin' er sto' down in de country, an' I wuz doin' a rattlin' good bus'ness when de lawd called on me ter drap de bacon knife an' take up de Testament. I wuz er libin' in my case an' had mortgages on half er dozen craps when de Lawd an' Master told me ter foller him. I wuz er walkin' out in de woods at de time I heerd er voice, but thinkin' dat it wuz somebody up in de trees, after grapes, I didn' say nuthin'. Patty soon I heard my name an' axed, 'Who's dat talkin' 'bout me?' De naixt minit my knees 'gun ter knock together, an' den de word come. De voice tole me to drap eberything an' go an' preach de gospel; ter stir up de pigheaded people o' de lan'. I seed de sitcherwation, an' I knowd dar wan't no time to be lost, so I sold my sto' an' struck out far de cause. Wall, sah, de mourner's flocked. I neber seed de like since de day I wuz born to die. Er ole nigger dat uster win my money, playin' craps, drapped down at de bench, an' er ole feller what we all knowd had handled chickens wid er awful reckless han', declared dat he wuz gwine ter be er good 'pisson from dat time on. 'Clar ter goodness, I neber seed de like. I didn't know what er power one holy pusson could put on. De folks wuz awful glad, an' da' hugged me aroun' in er mighty 'musin' way. I didn't think de great love feast could hole out long, but, bless yer, dar wan't no let up er tall. De whole country was in er fever o' citement. All dis time I had been workin' under er tent. De committee got togedder an' lowed dat it was de best plan fur us to git togedder an' raise money ernuff to build er fine church. Wall, sah, da raised six hundred dollars an' gin de money ter me. I wanted to do de bes' I could, so I gunter look er round' for lumber. One day while I wuz gwine through de woods, huntin' round fur a saw mill, some bad men what neber had heard me preach, hopped out from behind the trees, grabbed me and took de six hundred dollars away from me. Soon ez da got do money da run erway an' I didn't see 'em no more. I felt mighty bad, 'case de people had put er mighty heap of confidence in me, but it couldn't be hepped. When I tole de committee 'bout de great loss, da gunter look suspicious. Dat wan't no way ter treat or holy man; dot er tall, it wasn't. Putty soon one man, he says:

"'Whut sorter lookin' men wuz da?'

"'An robbed me so quick dat I didn't hab time ter look,' s'I.

"'Wuz da white men?'

"'Doan' know 'bout dat, but I doesn't think dat daw wuz christian men.'

"Whut yer reckon dat committee done wid me, boss?'

"I have no idea."

"Why, sah, da shet me up in a blacksmif shop. Den da went to my house an' foun' six hundred dollars what I had made in bus'ness. Da done it, sho.' Da wain't satisfied with this, but da sent me ter de penitentiary fur er year an' I'se jes' got out. I spizes ter see sich folks. De doan' know er holy pusson when da sees him. I'se done wid 'em, I is."—*Ark. Traveller.*

LAWYER'S FEES.—None other of the learned professions attracts so many young men as the law, and in none is the proportion of successful men so small. Hundreds give it up in despair after long waiting for the clients that never come, and hundreds of others while ostensibly following the practice of the profession derive their chief income from other sources. And for no manner of service so much as for that of the legal fraternity is there so wide a variance in the rates of compensation. Legal fees in most cases seem to go without rule or precedent, the chief bases being the amount involved in litigation and the ability of the counsel engaged. In the Marie-Garrison suit, which has been dragging out its weary length in the courts for over eight years, and which has been recently compromised and settled for $1,000,000, the counsel fees for the defence approximated $450,000, and for the prosecution $93,750, with a claim on the latter side of $55,000 yet unsettled. One of the defendants' lawyers received a large salary for the eight years and $100,000 in addition on the settlement. Another received $500 a day for every day's work, and others received sums varying from $10,000 to $100,000. One prominent legal light received a large sum from the defendants for having nothing to do with the other side of the case.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Raleigh *Register* says, "a teacher's order for the new State school book:" "One High Jene and Fizzeoligy." As for its usefulness in the primary schools, that teacher is not very far wrong.

GREAT REDUCTION
In Prices of
MILLINERY, NOTIONS.
AND
FANCY GOODS,
For Cash For 30 Days.
WE WILL GIVE SPECIAL BARGAINS AT
Wholesale or Retail
FOR SPOT CASH TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.
Call Early.
June 25, 1885. 124 tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.

We Can't Play Base Ball
Worth a Cent,
But we can sell you a jar of the finest OYSTERS, and will guarantee that they will satisfy the appetite of an epicure. For further information call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Young Men
Who may be contemplating matrimony, we take pleasure in this information gratis: Family Groceries are very cheap and delivered free. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Smokers
Can supply themselves with Cigars and Cigarettes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Pipes, &c., at
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
SMOKE THE
ZEB. VANCE
CIGAR;
For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Don't Forget,
You young men and married men, that A. S. Huske & Co's is the place to get Fancy Candies.
Builders
Can supply themselves with Hardware at lowest prices. Give us a trial.
A. S. HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Fishing
And Pic-nic parties will do well to call on us.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

At McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE
NEW MUSIC, NEW INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet Music from five cents per copy up, Instruction Books for the Piano, Organ, Violin, Flute, Guitar and Banjo.
Also a fine line of small instruments, such as Violins, Violoncellos, Guitars, Banjos, Flutes, Horns, Zithers, Music Boxes from $1.25 to $25 00, Musical Caskets, Organettes, Aristons and hosts of others, in fact anything from a Jews Harp to a Piano, constantly on hand.
We have also Violin, Guitar, Banjo and Zither strings, both of wire and sinew, and of all makes.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
sold on any terms whatever, cash, time or on the installment plan, to suit the purchaser.
We also do a large Insurance business, being agents for some of the best companies that do business in America, and would be pleased to have any one wishing to place any insurance or to purchase anything in the musical line, to call on us.
Mr. JNO. R. McNEILL is now in charge of our store and would be pleased to have any and all of his friends to call.
McNEILL & CO.
March 26, 1885. 111-tf

F. F. F. F. G. and P.
At No. 47 Person St.,
YOU WILL
Find, Fine, Fresh, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions,
HAMS, Breakfast Strips, Lard, Flour, Canned Goods, Butter, Fish, Bacon, Lemons, Crackers, Candies, &c., &c.
Mackerel No. 1 to 3—15 cents per dozen to 15 cents each.
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ale, Porter, Beer and all kinds of Liquors for medicinal and family use.
R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 4. 121-3m

Express Steamboat Co.
STEAMER SCHEDULE.
ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.
LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.
A full supply received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

HOME SCHOOL,
For Young Ladies & Children.
SIXTH TERM WILL BEGIN AUGUST 5th, 1885.
Board per term of twenty weeks $50.00
Tuition in English from $6.00 to 12.00
Music, piano, organ, private vocal lessons each 15.00
Languages, Drawing and Painting at moderate charge. Classes in Singing, Sewing and Rudimental Drawing without extra charge.
For further particulars, references, etc., apply to Mrs. FANNIE MORROW, or Miss M. B. MORROW, Statesville, N. C.
July 2, 1885. 125-2m

NOTICE.
I WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE Machinery business at the old stand, (Haigh's Store,) and will be ready to furnish Engines, Saw Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators and Gins at the shortest notice. Old Gins having good frames, refitted in the very best style, with all the latest improvements at a nominal cost. In my absence, J. C. Haigh will answer all inquiries. Address J. S. EVANS & CO., Lock Box 59, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 16, 1885. 114 3m

WOOL! WOOL!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN THE Agency for Gwyn & Chatham's Factory. Any Wool left with him for them will be promptly shipped, and any information as to preparation of Wool for shipment, will be cheerfully given. I also have a line of samples, which can be seen at my store. Send in your Wool and get your cloth and blankets back in time for the cold weather.
CHAS. HAIGH, Hardware and Groceries.
June 11, '85.—122 3m] No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Aug. 11th, 1885—183d Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000
1	do do	25,000
1	do do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $5,000	10,000
5	do 2000	10,000
10	do 1000	10,000
20	do 500	10,000
100	do 200	20,000
200	do 100	20,000
500	do 50	25,000
1000	do 25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
July 16, 1885. 127-tf

SUMMER RESORT
FOR
INVALIDS
AND
PLEASURE SEEKERS!
COME OUT FROM THE REGIONS OF
MALARIA and be INVIGORATED
and rejuvenated by the inhalation of the
Pure Mountain Breezes
and the health restoring
Waters of Glen Alpine,
surrounded by the most *Picturesque and Magnificent Scenery* in the Southern States.
For terms, etc., address
WALTON, SMITH & WALTON, Proprietors.
June 11th, 1885. 122-3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 12.
To take effect at 8:00 *A. M., Monday, June 22d,* 1885.
TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennettsville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:30 a. m.	9:50 "
Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:00 "	3:10 "
Ore Hill,	4:25 "	4:30 "
Liberty,	5:25 "	5:30 "
Greensboro,	6:45 "	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:50 a. m.
Liberty,	11:00 a. m.	11:05 "
Ore Hill,	11:55 "	12:00
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:50 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:25 "	6:30 "
Bennettsville,	8:15 "	

Dinner at Sanford.
W. M. S. DUNN, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
June 25, 1885. 124-tf

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR upon the estate of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr., all persons having claims on said estate are notified to exhibit the same to me on or before July 2d, 1886.
W. H. TOMLINSON, Ex. of W. H. Tomlinson, Sr.
July 2, 1885. 125-6t

New York & Wilmington S. S. Co.
For Fayetteville via Wilmington, N. C.
FREIGHT RECEIVED DAILY from Boston, Providence and Fall River, at Pier 34 East River, New York.
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M. SCHLOSSBERG, Soliciting Agent.
May 7. 117-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 23, 1885.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

As a friend and well wisher of the University, the OBSERVER has felt worried at the apparent antagonism, and the spirit manifested towards it.

The University of North Carolina is by far the oldest institution in the State, established, if we mistake not, in 1795, and up to 1861 was yearly increasing in popularity and patronage, the number of students had reached over 400, and its curriculum was esteemed by many to be equal to Harvard or Yale; it was indeed an institution to which all pointed to with pride; but the war between the States caused its halls to be deserted, and when peace was restored it lay prostrate; soon its honored president, the Hon. D. L. Swain, its head, passed away, and thus for years she lay inanimate. During this state of things other institutions of learning in our State were infused with new life and energy; but when the people of the State became possessed of their own, every effort was made by all lovers of North Carolina irrespective of creed to place this institution on a sure foundation, and thus, as the pride of the State she has been built up, and not as a *rival* to any *denominational college*, but that the State might have an institution where all her sons of whatever faith might receive a thorough education. Rumors of dissatisfaction however, had gone forth, and her Trustees at their meeting to elect the additional professors, gave particular attention to the demands (as they supposed) of the dissatisfied, so that the *particular faith* of this or that one, (other requisites being equal) was duly considered, so that each denomination might share alike, and all be made equally interested; but from the Wilson *Mirror* and Clinton *Caucasian*, it appears that the matter of denominational representation is not the trouble, and we here insert their views that all may see the cause of complaint:

The trustees must raise the standard of scholarship above that of the colleges, raise the grade of proficiency for admission at least to that of sophomore, and confer none but the highest degrees, and make those seeking its advantages pay for them, and they will confer a blessing on the State and give satisfaction to every one; but continue as you have started—seeking numbers at the expense of proficiency, fill your halls with college boys by offering free tuition and mediocre scholarship, and the great people of the State will rise up and call a halt. These lines are written not without some knowledge of the animus of the people, in daily contact with whom we are, and we feel that in sounding the alarm we are but doing service to the great educational interest of the State.—*Wilson Mirror.*

As we understand the position taken by the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians who have colleges of their own in our State, and are supporting and maintaining them at great sacrifice, it is not in opposition to the University, but that feature of legislation which makes it a rival college of no higher grade, with no higher degrees, supported by legislative bounty raised by taxation from the property of members of those denominations; for they form the larger part of the tax paying community of the State. To attempt to pacify them by the appointment of professors from their ranks is but to furnish additional clubs to beat their denominational colleges out of existence, and to presume on their stupidity and desire of recognition at the hands of the State institution. What all good people of our State desire and are willing to be taxed for, in that line, is to have a University indeed, one to which the graduates of the colleges of these denominations may resort for higher education and spiritual training.—*Clinton Caucasian.*

We learn that this idea prevailed to some extent in the meeting of the trustees, and that our local trustees believed and advocated it, but were overruled. Nevertheless the discussion which we at first deprecated will be the means of doing good, and we are glad it has taken place, for it has (while creating a little bad blood) elicited what we all wanted to know, the real cause of the trouble, and it fortunately for the University, turns out to be an appeal for higher education, to this every North Carolinian (for we believe all disclaims hostility to it,) will give a hearty *Amen*, and now instead of bringing into the dirty arena of politics, (as we feared) our religion —we can all work in harmony to place our University on a higher plane, to meet the wishes of our people.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

It was no surprise to us to learn that John S. Wise, a *Mahonite*, had been nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor. Mahone rules the party in Virginia, and his word is law. Riddleberger made some show of opposition in the convention, but he was soon cowed by the determined spirit of Mahone, and fell weeping on his neck—pledging his support to the ticket. John S. Wise is a strong man with his party —a man of considerable talent, a good debater, a hard worker; but his rashness will soon get him into trouble. A lively campaign is expected, but with Fitzhugh Lee, as his opponent and with no assistance from the General Government the result we think will be the overthrow of Mahoneism.

STATE FRUIT FAIR.

We are in receipt of the premium list of the State Fruit Fair to be held in Greensboro on Aug. 12th and 13th. Great preparations have been made to make this a success, and we hope that those interested in our section may be represented to show them what Cumberland can do. Considerable attention of late years has been paid to the cultivation of fruit in this section, and much information can be gathered at these meetings that will be of benefit. We do not believe that this section is as well adapted to the cultivation of fruits as our more western counties, but an interchange of opinion as to kinds, the soil, habits, &c., will be worth knowing, and cause more care and attention to be given to these necessary luxuries, so that we may raise in equal perfection and abundance at our own homes what we have heretofore been dependent upon the North for.

COL. W. J. GREEN AND THE APPOINTMENTS.

We have seen a letter from the Assistant P. M. General to Col. Wharton J. Green, informing him that upon his recommendation he had appointed Mr. C. P. Johnson Postmaster at Clinton. This, we learn, is the third important office that Col. Green has thus far secured for the 3d District, besides some twenty or thirty minor ones.

Col. Green expects to return to Washington again in a few days to urge in person other removals, as he has been doing both in person and by letter ever since the new administration came into power. Whilst we are all naturally restive and impatient in the tardiness in changing, it should be borne in mind that it is a huge job that the Postoffice Department undertook overhauling 54,000 postoffices.

We believe, however, it will be done in due time; and are sure that there is no Congressman more anxious for a thorough and complete change, or striving harder to effect it than the Representative of the Cape Fear District.

In order to facilitate the good work, he begs that in every locality where allegations of fraud, incompetency, neglect of duty, incivility or offensive partizanship can be brought against the incumbents, charges may be made out in due form signed by as many of the patrons as possible, certified to and sent to him. This seems to be the only sure way to move our friends of the other political persuasion, as neither modesty or sense of decorum precludes their holding office under a President whom they did their best to defeat.

We also saw a letter from Col. Green to the President relative to this (Fayetteville) office, and if its urgent demands avail anything, a change may shortly be looked for.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Collector W. H. Yarborough has appointed Col. J. A. Pemberton, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for this, the Seventh Division of the Fourth Collection District, which embraces the counties of Cumberland, Bladen and Robeson. It is useless here, where Col. Pemberton is so well known, to give any sketch of him, but it is not out of place to congratulate the people as well as Col. Pemberton upon his securing this appointment. His excellent and well known business qualifications make him peculiarly fitted for the position, and the duties of the office will be faithfully performed, with satisfaction to the government and to the people with whom he may have to deal. It is a good appointment; and if this be a sample of Col. Yarborough's acts, the government has made no mistake in placing him as Collector of the District.

BINGHAM SCHOOL.—The Catalogue of this institution is before us. No School for Boys has ever acquired, or more steadily maintained a greater reputation than this. Its thorough teaching and discipline has given it a wide celebrity, and it acts as an incentive to make its principal more efficient in the mental and physical training of the young men.

Unfortunately a mistake in the initials to the obituary of Miss Maggie Johnson were incorrectly printed in our issue of the 9th. They should have been T. H. D., not T. D. L.

The Acts of 1885.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

MR. EDITOR:—We have just made a hurried examination of the Acts of the Legislature passed at its last session and propose with your consent to call attention to some of the noticeable features of the same.

The book is the largest ever published as the work of one session containing 1176 pages, and must have rejoiced the heart as well as added to the purse of the Public Printer. Its very size will prove a scare crow to the average magistrate, who will learn its contents, if at all, in some other way than by reading.

One is struck with the small quantity of wheat among all this chaff. For instance, acts were passed regulating the stock or no fence law, for the particular benefit of some twenty-nine counties, when one or two well-drawn acts would have answered, and saved printers ink and public money at the same time. So again we find an omnibus act, prohibiting the sale of liquor in certain localities, and yet in addition some twenty odd acts which might have been included in the omnibus act to the loss of no one except the Public Printer. The index shows that acts were passed authorizing the collection of special taxes in twenty-three counties, giving authority in many cases to issue bonds also. In more than half of these the purpose either wholly or in part was to pay an indebtedness incurred since the constitution of 1868. This is to us alarming legislation, when we reflect that last year no State tax was levied, and the counties had the opportunity to levy up to the full limit of the constitution. It looks like the only really good thing in our carpet bag constitution, viz: a limit to taxation, is to prove of small value to the people. These special tax acts prove beyond doubt that the County Commissioners of about one fourth the counties of the State have paid no regard to wholesome advice given them to 'cut the garment according to the cloth' but have acted upon the idea based perhaps upon certain late opinions of our Supreme Court, that they have only to say that a certain proposed expenditure is "a necessary expense" and then go ahead and make it, leaving the means wherewith and the method whereby payment is to be made to chance, their successors or the Legislature.

Is it not high time for the good people of our State to look into this costly experiment of county government and see if some better and cheaper plan for local self-government can not be devised. Before leaving this matter of special taxation, we direct attention to the act passed for our neighbor Moore county, in which it no where states in the body of the act for what purpose the money is to be raised. And to Sampson where the acts reads, "That wherever it shall be legally decided that the levying of a special tax is proper and necessary in Sampson county, the Commissioners, &c." Now by whom is it to be "legally decided?" This leads us to remark that the whole book is full of crude and ill-digested legislation. For example, let any one turn to the act dividing the State into twelve judicial districts and read section 2, and then ask himself whether two short sentences would not have conveyed the intended meaning better than the two pages actually used. This last is probably the most important act of the session, yet it is so badly drawn as to lead to much confusion, and such confusion as will require *judicial* legislation to put a meaning to.

Just one more. Chapter 350, page 619 was intended we suppose to suspend the running of the statute of limitation upon judgments against any one claiming a homestead, whether the same had been set apart or not. What it does really mean will have to be *judicially guessed at.*

In conclusion, God speed the cause of common schools until the day shall come when an educated people will select educated law-makers, and will have none other. B.

Justice.

[For the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 22, '85.

MR. EDITOR:—While I approve of the petition asking Gov. Scales to respite McNeill and Gee, in consideration of the respite granted to Howard, I cannot help thinking that a grave misapprehension exists in the public mind as to the motives which inspired the application for the respite of Howard. The high counsel and the Chairman of the Medical Board of the County, warrant us in taking it for granted that only strict justice is desired in this case. If there is any possibility that the condemned man *is* insane—and this is the ground taken for the application—the respite of thirteen days will not offend the majesty of the law or in the end shield the criminal. I desire to express my opinion thereupon; but I prefer to believe that one of our physicians of high standing and life long professional experience and a member of the bar of unimpeachable integrity and character have simply put forth legitimate efforts to give this man the best chance possible for his life. If his sanity be proven, let the extreme penalty of the law be paid on the 7th of next month; but, even to check the crime of murder, it is not allowable to hang a maniac. X.

Public Meeting.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 21, 1885.

At a meeting of the citizens of Cumberland county, held in the Town Hall, at Fayetteville, this day, Maj. D. G. McRae was called to the chair, and Mr. Jno. N. Prior requested to act as secretary. An explanation of the meeting will be found in the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been informed that Joseph Howard, now under sentence of death for the murder of S. L. Blackman, who, while living was a peaceable and inoffensive citizen of our county, has been respited by the Executive until August the 7th, 1885, and whereas in view of the fact that two others are in jail of a different color who are also under the sentence of death, and in view of the disturbed condition of society, resulting from the Executive respite aforesaid, and the dangerous precedent such course will occasion, and in further view of the fact of the excited condition to which society here is now rapidly tending, there being six murderers three in prison and three at large, in Cumberland county, therefore be it

Resolved 1st. That it is the sense of this meeting that his Excellency, A. M. Scales, the Governor of North Carolina, be urgently requested forthwith to respite the death sentence of Tom Gee and Tom McNeill until the 7th of August 1885.

2d. That in the meantime his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to inform himself of the condition of Joseph Howard, and give the people of this county an opportunity to furnish the abundant testimony with which they are supplied, medical and otherwise, clearly showing that the said Joseph Howard is not insane, as he pretends to be, but that it is the result of cunning artifice and imposition, the only object of which is to defeat the ends of justice, which the premeditated murderer, as we believe him to be, so richly deserves.

3d. That Maj. W. F. Campbell be, and is hereby appointed to deliver in person this preamble and these resolutions to his Excellency, the Governor, and that the same be published in our town papers.

D. G. MCRAE, Ch'n.
JNO. N. PRIOR, Sec'y.

Harnett County Letter.

[Correspondence of the Observer.]

LILLINGTON, July 20, 1885.

MR. EDITOR:—The crops generally are not very promising. Wheat was not a half crop; corn considerable under last year; cotton nearly an average; tobacco very good, but generally too forward; it will mature before it has the benefit of the September dews.

SCHOOLS.

There are five academies in this county. Mr. Henry T. Spears, a very successful teacher, will open Lillington Academy on the first Monday in August, with a very flattering prospect of a good school.

There is considerable preparation going on in and around the eaves of justice for the Fall Term of Harnett Superior Court, which convenes this time the second Monday of August, that being the 10th day of the month. There is a new suit commenced which is discussed considerably. The County Commissioners gave the making out of the Tax List to another party instead of the Register of Deeds. Now the Register of Deeds has commenced an action to recover damages. Very fortunately there is no important criminal cases for next term. S.

DEATH OF COL. I. J. YOUNG.—A dispatch was received in this city to-day announcing the death of the above named gentleman, which took place in New York City last night. This event, though not entirely unlooked for, has cast a gloom over a large circle of his friends and acquaintances. Not only in this immediate vicinity, but throughout North Carolina.

For a year or so past Colonel Young has been a sufferer from diseased kidneys, and although his naturally strong constitution has aided to sustain him, yet, his friends were painfully aware of the fact that a serious result was one of the events of the near future.

We are not sufficiently well versed in the early youth and manhood of Col. Young to give even a faint outline of his life. We think he was a native of Granville, from which county he came to this city in 1869, having in that year been appointed as Revenue Collector of this district, by President Grant, an office which he held until recently. In all of his official, no less than his private relations, he enjoyed an enviable popularity.—*Rel. Visitor.*

Lynch Law.

The *Home* and *Record* of Chatham, both appeal to the better judgement of their people, and manfully protest against the horrible acts of judge Lynch. The *Record* puts it so plainly and forcibly that we copy his article, hoping that it may receive due consideration from the people of Chatham, and create a better and wiser sentiment wherever read:

The recent horrible murders in this county have so exasperated many of our countrymen that they openly threaten to summarily hang the persons who are suspected as the murderers. Against this we deem it our duty to protest most earnestly. Our county has already been sufficiently disgraced, without this additional disgrace. Lynch law is resorted to only when the courts fail to punish criminals—at least that is the excuse of those who justify a lynching—and shall it be proclaimed to the world that such is the case in Chatham? It is true that our courts fail to punish criminals? We would regret exceedingly that the outside world should form such an impression of our good old county. What good can be accomplished by a mob attempting to execute the law? Are they better prepared to ascertain the guilt of a suspected criminal than a judge and jury? Are lynching parties composed of better men than those who administer justice in the court-house—than our judges and jurors? By whom is the guilt of a suspected person more clearly proved? And is it right for men to take human life upon baro suspicion? If so whose life is safe?

When a community becomes accustomed to lynching no man's life is safe. One deed of violence will follow another, and retaliation after retaliation will take place, and a state of lawless anarchy will soon exist. The same right that one set of men have to take the execution of the law into their own hands will be exercised by another set, and there is no telling where lynching will end, or who may be lynched. We therefore appeal to all good citizens, who desire the protection of themselves and their families, to frown upon all threats of lynching.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—The *News* received is war-like. The New York *Herald*, which is not altogether friendly to England, in commenting upon the situation says: "It is evident to those who have at all studied the matter that the differences which have arisen between Russia and England as to possessions in the East can only be permanently settled by a contest at arms. That has certainly been recognized by Russia, who has been constantly making preparations for the conflict which must come. She has been sending forward troops in Asia, and has been placing her entire army in a condition to be mobilized at the shortest notice. She would have been ready for active hostilities at the time of her seizure of Penjdeh and probably expected that England would accept the guage of battle that Gen. Komaroff threw down. When, however, the Gladstone Ministry began its vacillating policy Russia knew that there would be no war unless she herself should force it, and as delay enabled her to strengthen her own position and to make still further preparations for the effectiveness of both her army and navy, she accepted the negotiations that were inaugurated. In all the diplomatic correspondence and interviews the Russian representatives secured the advantage. They completely outwitted the the diplomats and succeeded in getting whatever terms they desired. Russia knew that under the Gladstone rule England would not fight.

The Comparison.

The duty of the Collectors of the Internal Revenue are unpleasant, however performed, still there is a way of doing even an unpleasant thing agreeably, and the difference between the Republican and Democratic way is shown in the following, which we take from the Charlotte *Observer*.

Mr. George W. Means, of Concord, one of collector Dowd's deputies, was in the city yesterday and reports that business in his line has been pretty brisk. Ten illicit distilleries have been captured, including one in Cabarrus a few days ago by deputy Means, one in Gaston day before yesterday by deputy Bryce. Mr. Means has been on an extensive trip through Wilkes and other western counties in the district and says that the people are delighted to at last see a deputy raider coming among them unarmed save by polite manners and kindness. In Wilkes county Mr. Means met a number of good people who told him that this is the first time since 1865 that revenue men have been known to treat the people kindly and with the degree of respect due them. In localities where the Republican raiders never went except in full force and armed to the teeth, collector Dowd's raiders have gone without guns, and have captured a number of stills without resort to force. The moonshiners are treated kindly but firmly and seem to appreciate the change in the order of things. None of the Democratic deputies have as yet experienced any trouble in making arrests. The stills that cannot be removed are destroyed, but in all cases where their removal is practicable, they are taken out and sent to collector Dowd's headquarters.

The people interested will find the enforcement of the revenue laws by Democratic officers—men to the manner born and courteous though firm—a very different thing from the enforcement of the same laws by Republican aliens who in many instances have been roughs of the first water.

The Washington *Post* meets our views when it says: "The office-seeking class may continue to raise, here and there, a spurious din, but beyond all controversy the people are with the President and his administration. They believe in his stalwart integrity. They believe in his honesty of purpose in administering his trust. All criticism or his appointments and aims is disarmed by the fact that in no instance is there a single suspicion of sinster design. We are not much given to adulation. It is not in our line. But it seems to us sober truth to say that if the President perseveres, as beyond all doubt he will, in the career which he honestly accepted, his administration will not only accomplish incalculable good, but will rank among the highest in the history of our country."

General Items.

The Baptists in the United States number 2,771,375.

They are booming Miss Cleveland for the presidency of Vassar College.

It is expected that Parliament will be prorouged on the 7th of August.

The New Orleans Exposition buildings, machinery, &c., were sold for $175,000.

The population of the city of New York has increased 300,000 in five years.

Mr. James Madison Leach, Jr., is an applicant for a Law Clerkship in Washington.

A successful attempt at running street cars by electricity has been made in Baltimore.

Does it not appear to you that it is about time the administration had reached this Post Office?

President Porter, of Yale College, and other eminent men, are engaged in revising Webster's Dictionary.

John Kelly is fast recovering his health; he will lead the Tammany braves in the New York campaign next fall.

New York has 1,553,730 inhabitants. With Brooklyn and other neighboring cities it has at least two and a half millions.

Mr. Louis J. Jennings, for several years editor of the New York *Times*, is a candidate for election to Parliament in England.

Marcus Cicero Stanley, of North Carolina stock and brother of Edward Stanley, Lincoln's Governor, died recently in New York.

The decision of the Attorney-General will not settle the Dolphin question. Roach will carry it to the Supreme Court for decision.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee will probably be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia. He was a good officer, and is very popular.

Three sons and two daughters of Gen. Lee survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and his daughters are both great travelers.

It is said that a North Carolinian stands a good chance of getting one of the Assistant Secretaryships of State, as soon as Mr. Bayard is ready to act.

The Anson *Times* says the old sycamore tree from which John Boggan was hung, was used for the same purpose 20 years ago by Wheeler's Cavalry.

The Readjusters Convention at Richmond, Va., on the 6th, nominated John S. Wise for Governor, H. C. Wood for Lieutenant-Governor and Frank S. Blair for Attorney-General.

Judge David Davis, owns nearly seven thousand acres of farm land in Illinois, and the cultivation of these, returns him more enjoyment than participation in public life.

The New York Banks have volunteered to advance from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 in gold to the United States Treasurer, so that it may not be forced to pay its obligations in silver.

Col. Henry M. Black, of the twenty-third infantry, has been ordered to Asheville, North Carolina, to attend the encampment of the North Carolina Militia, to be held at that place from July 22d to 30th, 1885.

Col. John W. Foster, who represents this goverment in Spain has failed to negotiate a second commercial treaty between that country and the United States. He is expected home at an early date.

There are sixty-nine United States District Attorneys and sixty-nine United States Marshals for the States and Territories. Of these attorneys the President has made twent eight changes, and of the marshals twenty-seven.

In an interview at Vienna with Herr von Szegenvi, the under secretary of State, learns that, while Minister Kelley's social position will be unpleasant, that the Austria Hungarian Government will not absolutely refuse to accept him as Minister.

Thirty Southern cotton mills have responded to the circular sent out a few weeks ago and to which we referred, asking for a meeting of Southern spinners. July 27th has been fixed upon as the time and Augusta, Ga., as the place for the meeting.

The public demand for Miss Cleveland's new book, which was issued last week, is so great that the publishers announce that the sixth edition—one complete edition was sent to England—was exhausted by Friday night. Orders were issued on Wednesday for the seventh.

The Baltimore *Sun*, commenting on the the frequent miscariage of justice in criminal cases, says "that out of 3,577 murders perpetrated during the year 1884 the total number of murderers executed was 313, and of this number 110 met their death by lynch law and only 103 by legal process."

Professor Bernard, of the Vanderbilt University Observatory, at Nashville, Tenn., discovered on the evening of July 7th a pretty but very faint comet in Ohiuchus. This discovery will clearly entitle the discoverer to the Warner prize of $200 for the first discovery of a new comet during the year 1885.

So effective were the artillery volleys fired at Manhattan Beach on the 4th of July in time with the music, that Gilmore's band will now use cannon and anvils in its concerts on every Saturday and Sunday. Two batteries of cannon have been hired and the men who load and swab them consider themselves members of Gilmore's band and now desire to be uniformed as the other musicians.

Mr. Edmund ("Coot") Jones has been appointed Chief of Division in the Customs Bureau, Treasury Department. This appointment was tendered A. W. Graham, and subsequently J. A. Lockhart, of Anson. Both declined on the ground that the salary, $2,000, was not equivalent to their law practice.

Col. Staples has the refusal of a judgeship in Arizona or an appointment as Chief of Division in the Treasury Department. He will take the Judgeship. The salary is $4000.—*Cor. Charlotte Observer.*

State Items.

1000 hands are at work on the Wilson Short Cut.

A farmer near Raleigh has ninety acres in peanuts.

Wake boasts of the largest tobacco farm in the State, 150 acres.

Senator Vance is rusticating at Black Mountain.

The insane asylum at Morganton now has 225 inmates under treatment.

The wheat crop turns out better than was expected.

Collector Dowd will remove his office from Statesville to Charlotte.

N. P. Clingman, of the Goldsboro *Messenger*, is dead.

Appleton Oaksmith is being talked of for Skinner's seat in Congress.

Rev. Dr. Lefevre will not, after all, accept the presidency of Davidson College, but will remain in charge of his church at Baltimore.

There are 170 children in the Orphan Asylum; don't forget them, they must be fed and clothed.

District Conference for the Fayetteville District M. E. Church, will be held in Carthage next year.

In Albright's township, Alamance county, there are 135 dogs and 285 sheep; not enough sheep for the dogs.

The thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the shade in High Point last Thursday, which is unprecedented.

The "Times" is the name of a new paper published by the colored people of Durham.

The Exposition buildings will be tendered to the State Agricultural Board for an Industrial School.

W. S. Humphy has purchased half interest in the Greensboro *Patriot*, having been its local editor for some time prior to this. We wish him success.

Mr. Archibald Andrews, of Bingham township, is 95 years old. He is at work daily, assisting in the building of a tobacco barn.—*Orange Observer.*

We see that Mr. P. H. Winston, Jr., Gov't Land Ag't at Idaho, (one of Arthur's last appointments) is in North Carolina; has he come to stay?

A wife beater near Charlotte, was arrested, tried, convicted and was wearing convict clothes, and a ball and chain in one hour after the offence.

The Crump gold mines were destroyed by fire last week; loss about $15,000, which falls on Boston capitalists, who recently leased the mine; there was no insurance.

Tarboro is troubled with a postoffice contest. Mrs. Pender, the widow of the gallant General Pender, and Mr. Bynum, are applicants. A good deal of feeling, and not of the best, is displayed.

The Durham *Recorder* says that the Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company will use not less than eight million pounds of tobacco this year, and Duke Sons & Co. several millions more.

Mr. Andrew Flanner, son of Mrs. R. A. Watts, has fallen heir to one-fifth of the estate of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Flanner, who died in Paris a month or two since and whose property is estimated to be worth $300,000.

Rev. John W. Floyd, a member of the N. C. Conference died at his home in Watauga county on the 3d July. This is the ninth member of the Conference that has died since its session in Wilmington last fall.

Col. W. F. Beasley gives information that the following contributions have thus far been received for the Confederate Home Fund: Gen. A. M. Scales, $100; Gen. W. P. Roberts, $50; Henry M. Cowan, $10. Keep the good work going.

In moving and storing the old county records in the vaults of the new court house, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, the Clerk of the Superior Court, has discovered a copy of the stamp act which created so much noise in this country over one hundred years ago.—*Newbern Journal.*

We wish to call the attention of the public to the fact that the C. F. & Y. V. railroad is now reduced to a certainty—as certain as anything can be that has not already been completed. President Gray assures us that the road will be pushed to an early completion.—*Mt. Airy News.*

SINGULAR.—John Hicks, Jr., of Iredell county, has never spoken to his father, and he is 18 years old. There is nothing peculiar about his organ of speech, but when he attempts to address his father, a choking sensation is felt in his breast, which prevents articulation.—*Landmark.*

THE FINCH MURDER CASE.—The Coroner's jury in the Finch murder case has not yet rendered a verdict. It met on Tuesday last, pushed forward the investigation as much as possible, and adjourned to meet in Pittsboro on Monday next. It is generally believed that the right parties have been reached but perhaps not all of them. The jury is exceedingly anxious to get at the bottom facts of the case, that no guilty party to this most foul murder may escape justice.—*Record.*

BODY FOUND.—In removing the last of the cargo of the steamer *Wave*, this morning, the body of a colored man was found and was the last thing to be removed. It is supposed that he was on deck at the time of the explosion and was drawn into the hold into the guano by the suction when the boat sunk. The name of the drowned man is not definitely known, but is supposed to be one of the crew named Jessup. —*Review.*

Rev. Dr. Carmichael, who is chaplain both of the Wilmington Light Infantry and of the Second Regiment N. C. State Guard, has made arrangements with the Cornet Concert Club for a grand rendering of the Episcopal Services in camp at Asheville on the 26th inst., which will be the 8th Sunday after Trinity. Dr. Carmichael has addressed a letter to Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, inviting the latter to be present and preach on that occasion. In reply Bishop Lyman has cordially accepted the invitation.—*Wil. Review.*

Returning Christian Charity, Wicked Rascality.

Rev. Jos. Blount Cheshire, Jr., rector of the St. Peter's Episcopal church in this city, was surprised yesterday morning by being notified that somebody had been drawing on his bank account. The First National Band had two checks, each for $25, one from Columbia and one from Charleston. Both checks were written on the First National's check forms. The one from Columbia was signed by Jos. B. Cheshire, Jr., and called for $25 payable to the order of Chas. Hogg. It was endorsed by Rev. H. O. Judd. of Columbia. The one from Charleston was similar, and was endorsed by Rev. Theodore Porter, of that city. The Columbia and Charleston banks honored the checks, and Revs. Judd and Porter are out $25 each. On seeing the checks at the bank in this city, Mr. Cheshire at once pronounced them forgeries.

About July 4th, an Englishman, both blind and sick, arrived in this city from the West and stated that he was trying to reach friends in Richmond. He had letters endorsing his character from several prominent divines, and with these he sought out Mr. Cheshire and laid his case before him. Mr. Cheshire gave the man, whose name was Hogg, a note to Mr. Moody, depot agent stating that Hogg was a railroad engineer, sick, and wanting to reach friends in Richmond, and that he had letters endorsing his character by several well known pastors. Mr. Cheshire further stated in the note that if Maj. Moody saw proper, to give the man a pass to Richmond. Hogg took the note and departed, but soon returned with the information that Maj. Moody was out of town. He put up a pitiful plea, and to help him along, Mr. Cheshire gave him $4 in cash to buy a ticket to Danville. Hogg then departed with the cash, and with the belief that he had done a deed of charity, Mr. Cheshire turned to his work and dismissed the matter from his mind. He gave the man no testimonial or recommendation whatever.

The poor, sick engineer, who was pining to reach his dear friends in Richmond, left Mr. Cheshire and went to the First National Bank, where he secured a few check blanks, and then he went to the depot and bought a ticket to Columbia. He doubtless retained the note Mr Cheshire gave him to Major Mood, and with that as a guide he drew up the checks in a hand writing very much resembling that of Mr. Cheshire. It is easy to imagine how he got the best of the Columbia and Charleston preachers, for with forged letters of recommendation from the Charlotte divine it was an easy matter for him to get Mr. Judd and Mr. Porter to enlist their sympathy in his behalf to the extent of endorsing Mr. Cheshire's checks. Hogg is an accomplished rascal and it is hoped that he will be captured. Very likely he will play the same game all along the line of his travels.

Mr. Cheshire is naturally greatly worried over the matter, but he is not the first good man that has been imposed upon. Hogg, we learn, is a Richmond man, and has just fled from Augusta, Ga., where he came very near being captured for forgery. The press of the country should unite in an effort to head him off.—*Char. Observer.*

LONDON, JULY 20.—It is semi-officially denied at St. Petersburg that Zulfikar Pass has been occupied by Russian troops. General Komaroff made slight movements of troops to prevent a surprise by an Afghan attack. He has been ordered to hold the positions to enable him to occupy the defiles if necessary. The government is firmly determined to do nothing that may compromise the pending negotiations with England.

LONDON, July 21.—A dispatch received here says the King of Dahomey, Western Africa, with a large army, has massacred the French in the protected villages. The King has also, the dispatch says, captured one thousand French prisoners and he and his followers propose to eat them.

Capt. J. J. Davis incidentally stated in the Commissioner's meeting last Monday that Franklin county has enough fence to fence around the State of North Carolina. His estimate is that there are 2,700 miles of fence in the county, worth one hundred dollars per mile and costing the owners the neat little sum of $40,000 per year. What a tax! He also stated that under the present regime, 1,400 day's work was annually put upon the roads of the county. This at 50 cents per day, would be $7,000 per year road tax!—*Franklin Times.*

A grand military ball will be given at the Eagle hotel, Asheville Thursday evening July 23, complimentary to the military of North Carolina, in the encampment at Asheville.

The State Board of Pension Examiners, Gov. Scales, Gen. W. P. Roberts and Col. T. F. Davidson, allowed only 30 of the first 100 claims.

Kossuth, though now 93 years of age, is as active as a young man and an enthusiastic botanist.

Resolutions of respect came in too late for this issue.

Bargains! Bargains!!

If you wish to buy

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
OR ANYTHING,

Call at **SCHLOSSBERG'S,**

who will for the next thirty days close out at cost any article in his store. Call early and secure a bargain

125-3t M. SCHLOSSBERG, Manager.

SEDBERRY

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS USUAL Large supply of Buist celebrated

Turnip Seeds,

seventeen kinds to select from.

July 2, 1885. 125-3

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 22, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY—See Notice.
MAJ. R. BINGHAM—Bingham's School.
JNO. M. ROSE—Excursion to Asheville.
J. H. FARRAR—Sewing Machine, Music House.

ABOUT TOWN.

[Telegram to the Fayetteville Observer.]

SPARTANBURG, N. C., July 22, 1885.

While descending Blue Ridge at rapid rate three cars left the track, one upset; boys all unhurt; only some Goldsboro boys hurt, not serious. One citizen fatally injured.

W. C. TROY.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John Y. McRae has been in the city for a few days recruiting his health among the balmy breezes of the pines, he having been quite unwell previous to his visit here.

BURGLARY.—On Friday night last the residence of Mr. Jas. W. Atkinson was entered by some unknown party. Miss Atkinson was awaked by a man standing by her bedside; calling her father, the wretch fled and escaped before Mr. Atkinson could get a glimpse of him. It was discovered the next morning that he had placed a barrel under the window and thus was enabled to effect an entrance into the house. We hope that some clue may be found by which to identify him.

DEATH OF THOS. M. MCLAUCHLIN.—The subject of this notice was one of Fayetteville's young energetic spirits; one who, by dint of hard work and honest acts, had worked his way as a prominent citizen. Straight-forward and energetic, he had done much to aid Fayetteville, but for the past two or three years that insidious disease, consumption, had by degree's taken away his energy and life. Mr. McLauchlin was one of those whose correct judgment could always be relied upon. His death is a loss to our town.

A LIVE PEOPLE.—The Goldsboro *Messenger* says:

"One hundred and thirty odd special premiums have been offered by citizens of Goldsboro for various articles to be exhibited at the next fair of the Eastern Carolina Fair and Stock Association to be held next November."

We notice this, that those interested in our Fair may see how they do things in Wayne. It is time that a move was being made here, if we propose to make our fair attractive or profitable.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Mr. McDiarmid, of the *Robesonian*, after saying many pleasant things of Fayetteville, its merchants, etc., says:

"We spent only about three hours in Fayetteville, and this reminds us that, in our opinion, it would greatly muse to the advantage of passengers as well as to the merchants of Fayetteville if the trains reached there earlier. It seems to us that the trains could leave Bennettsville at 6 in the morning just as well as at 8. This would put passengers into Fayetteville at 10 instead of at 12, and from then till 4 p. m. would give them two hours more in which to do their trading.

MURDER AT MANLY.—From the Raleigh *Visitor* we learn that a man by the name of Julius Lucks, who works in Cumberland, while drinking at Manly, and for no special cause commenced firing on a party of negroes who were in company with him. Calvin Ray was shot in the abdomen, supposed mortally wounded; Gaston Price in the head; Tom Kelly in back—the last two not dangerously. Seeing Mr. Sam Shaw and Mr. McKenzie, the Mayor, coming up, as he supposed to arrest him, he deliberately shot and killed Mr. Shaw, and attempted to shoot Mr. McKenzie, but his pistol failed to fire. He was arrested. Luck is said to have just returned from Texas; is a native of Rowan county.

GRADED SCHOOL.—Is it possible that our people will permit the Graded School to die out? Surely they are not awake to the benefits that it has already produced. How many children to-day have received a good education, who otherwise would have been brought up in igaorance. Schools we must and will have. Why not continue the present graded system? It costs less money, is more thorough in its teaching, gives employment to more people, and enables the children of the poor to receive an equal education with those who are more blessed with means. We have boasted as being the inaugurators of this system in the State, and other towns have profited by our example. We must not be the first to give it up.

FOR ASHEVILLE.—The Fayetteville Independent Company left here on Tuesday on the 1 o'clock train, Major Campbell, commanding. We regretted to see only twenty-five men in ranks, when its muster roll calls for over sixty men. Great preparations have been made in Asheville for this encampment of the State Guard, and we hoped that our old company would go with full ranks, but owing to death, sickness and other causes, it could not be otherwise.

The Shoe Heel Rifles came up on the twelve o'clock train, and joined the Independent Company here, both commands leaving on the one o'clock train for Greensboro. The Rifles are commanded by Capt. Black. Major E. McRae came up with them. They mustered fifty-one muskets, and presented a handsome and soldiery appearance. Both companies left with joyous anticipations of a delightful trip. May they both have a pleasant time and return full of honors.

We learn from a gentleman living near Lumber Bridge, in Robeson county, that the crops in that section are very fine.

MR. UNDERWOOD'S INVENTION.—Mr. W. A. Guthrie and J. B. Underwood, the inventor, of the Combination Color Press, returned from New York last week, where they had been for more than a month, testing the machine. They are fully satisfied with its workings, and show samples, as proof. It is certainly a wonderful invention, and will effect a great revolution in the work for which it is designed. We have been favored with the following description of it:

"Mr. Underwood's invention consists of a conbination of rollers running on tracks affixed to the bed of the press of both sides, containing adjustable pins, by means of which the rollers can be lowered or raised at pleasure. And moving on these rollers are com position rollers, such as are in common use, but cut in suitable lengths from the width of a column to the size of a page. By the track arrangement and adjustable cut rollers taking ink from different colors, the color desired is put wherever the printer wants it, so that the whole is printed at *one impression*, securing perfect registration of the colors and saving the additional press work heretofore required to produce a job in different colors. By this invention it is possible to print a paragraph or a column in a *newspaper* in any color desired, or the colors may be alternated to suit the taste, a thing never before accomplished. But the most important feature of it is the saving of press work in fancy job printing, such as circus posters, theatrical hand-bills, railroad posters, and that kind of job printing now in such demand throughout the country, which has heretofore required to be run through the press once for every color produced.

Sundry Observations.

It is very warm.

This is an off year for pears.

Court convenes Monday 27th.

Watermelons are abundant and fine.

Very few sheep are brought to market.

This is the time to plant ruta baga turnips.

To-day one year ago was clear and very hot.

Very few perfect peaches have been brought to market this year.

Remember that all deeds must be registered before January 1886.

Among the other blessings our city enjoys is a freedoom from the visits of mosquitoes.

It is not certain that any of the prisoners will be executed on Saturday the 25th.

Capt. Dave Jones has charge of the force who are laying iron for the Wilson road.

The heavy rain yesterday between 1 and 2 o'clock was refreshing.

Upwards of eighty thousand brick were used in laying the foundation of Thornton's new store.

Why not have a tannery here? Hides are abundant, tan-bark plenty, and leather is always saleable.

Mr. M. E. Dye and several others have moved their families out to Bolton's Springs for a few weeks sojourn.

Quite a number of our young people are at McFadyen Springs. It is a place to enjoy yourself—provided it don't rain.

Our thanks are due Henry Collins for a watermelon of the "Icing" variety, which was hard to beat in quantity and quality.

Mr. W. S. Cook is giving a finishing touch to the new house he has just built on Russel street, by having it neatly painted.

Mr. B. C. Gorham is hard at work superintending the building of four additional dwellings on his property north of the Court House.

The low price of cotton goods has caused a stoppage of all work in all the factories around Fayetteville. Many hands are out of employment.

An excursion train from Greensboro to Bennettsville passed here Tuesday with about 700 passengers, under the management of Mr. Murdoch Muse.

That fine timber is to be had in this market; the quality used by Messrs. Wright & Bro., in Mr. Thornton's new store, furnish abundant testimony.

Several comfortable, divided seats or benches have been provided at the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway depot for the accommodation of travelers.

The "soldier boys" presented quite a military appearance as they marched to the depot with their blankets and knapsacks strapped to their backs; very neat, but hot!—very.

Fishing and playing base-ball is about ended for the season. The next form of amusement will be trips to Tokay for grapes, and a little later, the shooting of young doves.

The city authorities are having holes and the low places on the streets filled up with the brickbats, mortar and eath removed in excavating for foundations of the new stores on Hay street.

The following fine horses, Palmetto, Tom Bacon, Sirocco, and Joe Bailey are mentioned in the Asheville *Citizen* (owned by Mr. J. A. Williams, of our town,) as ready for the Asheville races.

The Governor has respited Joseph Howard until August 7th. This has created considerable feeling, as will be seen by the proceedings of the public meeting held on Tuesday morning at the Market House.

Householders should be diligent in seeing to the sanitary regulations of their premises during this and the coming heated term. Keep weeds cut down; permit of no stagnant water, use lime and other disinfectants freely.

Mr. A. D. Wright, of Messrs. Wright Bros., returned to the city this week from Charlottesville, Va., where he has been for some time, superintending the building of a mammonth railroad depot, for which he has the contract.

Mr. W. A. Guthrie reached home last week after about a months pleasuring in New York and at the adjacent sea side resorts. Like all others who have quaffed the sweet waters of "Cool Spring," he thinks there is no place like old Fayetteville.

Several flat loads of stone arrived here last week from Magnolia for the railroad bridge across the Cape Fear. The excavations and preliminary work have commenced. A force of experienced track-layers are at work laying the track to the river.

Brother McDiarmid, of the *Robesonian*, accompanied the "boys" on their mountain trip, but whether as a reporter or in a military capacity, we failed to find out. Doubtless, however, he would prove as ready in one capacity as he is in the other, and could handle a musket with as much skill and grace as he wields a pen.

It has always been a matter of surprise to us that some of our farmers did not pay attention to the cultivation of hops. There is money in it. If you don't believe they can be raised here, go to Mr. Worth's and see for yourselves. He has a small beginning, but it proves that this is the place to grow them.

Hay street presents an attractive appearance just now. Workmen busily engaged on the five news stores that are being built. About 150 men are as busy as bees laying brick, fitting in wood-work, etc., while a long line of carts fairly jostle each other in their endeavour to haul brick fast enough to keep the masons supplied.

The Rev. Mr. Rondthaler, Principal of the Salem Female Academy, spent several days in town last week. He is visiting this section in the interest of his School, which now enters its 82d year. Looking over the Catalogue of this widely known institution we find that its pupils are not only from North Carolina, but from nearly every State from Pennsylvania to Texas, and one from Mexico. The total for the past year was 187 students.

Last week Messrs. Warren Prior & Son gave the contract for the building of their new store on the site of the old one to Messrs. A. D. Wright & Bro., and work on it has already begun. We understand that the drawing is a beautiful one, and that it is to be finished in the latest style, in glass, iron and ornamental work for jewelry stores. As it will run much farther back than the old store, sufficient size will be obtained to make it one of the prettiest jewelry houses in the South.

Mr. Chas. Haigh has torn down the whole front and rear walls of his store on Hay street preparatory to building a handsome new store on the site of the old one. Has already begun the laying of brick and the new walls are rapidly rising. When completed this will be one of the finest new buildings on the street, as it will be of good pitch and has a width and depth sufficient to make the appearance fine and the space ample. The design for the front is very pretty; while it is not at all a fancy one, it is neat and tasteful.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks began work on his two new stores on Hay street last week. He is running a brick wall through the McArn store, lately occupied by Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., a little to the right of its centre. After finishing this wall, he will tear down the one between it and the store recently occupied by Mr. Schlossburg, throwing the half of the McArn and the Schlossburg store into one building, thus affording ample width. Mr. Nimocks expects to occupy this store himself and will run it back far enough to give sufficient depth to accommodate his business. The lower and smaller store will be finished up for a dry goods store and will be occupied by Mr. Schlossburg. Both stores, especially the larger, will be high pitch. The fronts will be of late, handsome design.

DIED.

ROBINSON—On Haymount, on the 19th inst., CATHARINE AMANDA ROBINSON, wife of John H. Robinson. Guileless and frank-natured as a child, she combined in her character the beautiful qualities of not only the fond wife and tender mother, but those of the genial friend and sunny-hearted companion.

Only a few weeks since the first touch of the messenger came, to blight the glad light of the hearthstone and still the music of the home, and day by day and hour by hour the shadows deepened and the end crept onward with soft but inexorable pace, until the busy hands were crossed and the cheerful voice was hushed in death.

Oh! the mystery of it all! But the time is to come when we shall clearly see that before which we now can only bow in reverent awe and trembling wonder. Darkness and silence shall no longer rest upon the grave from which no "voice of nature cries;" the light of revelation shall shine upon it, and God proclaim man's immortality.

"So long thy power hath blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moss and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone;
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."

POWERS—In this town, on Thursday last, Miss BETSY POWERS, in the 97th year of her age. She was for 70 years a consis ent member of the Baptist church. A good woman has gone to her rest.

HINSDALE—At Marlboro, N. Y., on the 16th inst., of typhoid fever, DAISY, daughter of the late Theodore Hinsdale, Esq., of New York, and niece of Mr. S. J. Hinsdale, of this town.

BUNCE—In this county, at the residence of her husband, Mr. L. M. Bunce, Mrs. MARY BUNCE, aged 50 years, 10 months and 28 days. The deceased was a daughter of John and Mary McPhail, and was married in Nov. 1883. She was a member Bluff church for more than 25 years, and was regarded by her neighbors as a consistent christian. She was deemed exemplary in all the relations of life, sustained by her and her death inflicts a sad loss upon her family and community. Yet her friends cherish the hope that she has "departed to be with Christ."

By request. H. G. H.

"There is a reaper whose name is death
And with his sickle keen,
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath
And the flowers that grow between."

JOHNSON—At Athens, Robeson county, N. C., on the 8th inst., JOSEPH CLIFTON, the little son of Duncan and Emma Johnson was taken from earth to be transplanted in heaven. "Little Jo." was but one year, one month and eight days old; yet he was the pet and joy of the household. Many were the fond hopes of the parents when they looked into his bright face and beaming eyes but now as they look upon his grave they sigh.

"Alas! how many hopes lie buried there."

But still they should be comforted by the thought that his sufferings are over now, and he is "safe within the veil, where no pain, nor sickness, nor death can enter." Let them strive to meet him there.

"Friend after friend departs
Who has not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end." E. E. B.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOTHERS DO NOT LET YOUR CHILDren be destroyed by worms. Do your duty, for you are responsible. No child will die from worms if Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is used in time.

Little Six-Year-Old Bessie's Fortune.

Little 6-year-old Bessie Lilienthal, who, orphaned by the death of father, became the pet of her grand-father, Abraham Leffler—is the holder of one-tenth of the $150,000 ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. Last week her uncle Adolph bought three one-tenth tickets of The Louisiana State Lottery. Across of No. 51,106 he wrote Bessie's name. Two-tenths of the $150,000 prize had been drawn by Savannahians. Mr. J. T. Dwyer was soon discovered to be one of the lucky winners; Bessie was anouther.—*Savannah News*, June 20.

Scrofula.

Are any members of your family thus afflicted? Have they scrofulous swellings of the glands? Have they any scrofulous sores or ulcers? If so, and it should be neglected, the peculiar taint, or poison, may deposit itself in the substance of the lungs, producing CONSUMPTION. Look well to the condition of your family, and if thus afflicted, give the proper remedy without delay. Buy that which makes absolute cures in the shortest space of time. The unerring finger of public opinion points to B. B. B. as the most wonderful remedy for scrofula ever known. You need not take our word—you need not know our names—merit is all you seek. Ask your neighbors, ask your druggist, ask or write to those who give their certificates and be convinced that B. B. B. is the quickest and most perfect Blood Purifier ever before known. 128-1m

A Colored Man's Testimony.

I was confined to my bed with rheumatism for a long time. I could not move nor suffer any one else to move a limb, so great was the pain. I had several eminent physicians to treat me, but I found no permanent relief from their efforts. I was advised at last to use Swift's Specific, which I did. After taking the third bottle I was able to get up by myself. I continued to improve. I gained several pounds in five weeks, and my general health is better than it has been for many years. If it had not been for Swift's Specific I very believe rheumatism would have left me a cripple for life, as my joints were already stiff. I feel very grateful for what this medicine has done for me. I put it first and foremost of all the blood purifiers before the public.

REV JASMES E. HILSON.

Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 10, 1885.

Mr. D. W. Curry, a prominent druggist of Cartersville, says: "Rev. James Hilson is a colored preacher, and stands fair in the community as far as I know. He has considerable influence with his race. He has used S. S. S. for I have sold him several bottles.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

How the Unsuspecting are Often Gulled.

Capital Versus Merrit:

It is possible that money dipped into a bounteous supply of printer's ink, is to be used to teach false ideas.

Why is it that such persistent anathemas should all at once be hurled against the use of "Potash and Potash Mixtures?"

Those who insist that Potash is a poison do so because that is the way they have of fighting B. B. B., as the latter contains potash properly combined.

Opium, morphiae, strychnine, aconite, whisky, etc., are all deadly poisons, and are daily destroying the lives of people, and why do not these men cry out against them? It is because there is no money in sight to do so. Iodide of Potash, in proper combination, is regarded by the medical profession as the quickest, grandest and most powerful blood remedy ever known to man. Those who believe in revealed combinations and Indian foolishness are surely in a condition to become rather "cranky" in their ideas at any time. We assert understandingly that Potash, as used in the manufacture of B. B. B., is not a poison, and the public need not place any confidence in assertions to the contrary. The truth is, B. B. B. is working such wonders in the cure of all blood poisons, scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh, etc., that others are trembling in their boots, and cry aloud, "poison," "fraud," because they fear its triumphant march. Do not be deceived, but go right along and call for B. B. B., and be cured. It is making five times more cures in Atlanta than all other blood remedies combined. We don't say that others are poison or frauds; we are not that easily alarmed, but we say ours the is best, and we have the proof. Send for our 32-page book, free, and be convinced.

BLOOD BALM CO.,
128 1m Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	00@70
Hog Round,	10@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides, (N C.)	9@11½	HIDES—	
Hams,	12½@13	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@5
Sides,	6½@6¾	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	5½@6	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	7@7½	American,	3@4
Hams,	13@15	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	7@8½	LARD—	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
Ox foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	23@25	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	23@35	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.60
Java,	20@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	00@60
COTTONTIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, new	50@60
CHICKENS—	12½@30	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	00@13	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$1.50@0.00	Granulated,	8@9
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	85@95	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	75@.85	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—	75@1.25	Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	10@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1.00@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.60
Virgin Dip	$1.90
Spirits	32@33 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	65@2.50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 14—4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 31½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted quiet at 87½ cts. for Strained and 92½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was quoted firm at $1.20 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady with sales reported at $1.10 for Hard and $2.00 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER MY DWELLING ON GILLESPIE Street, with four rooms, with dining-room and kitchen attached. A pump of excellent water on the back plaza; a good garden spot, stables, &c. Possession given at once.

June 4,'85—12t W. J. McDONALD, JR

THE FAYETTEVILLE SEWING MACHINE
—AND—
MUSIC HOUSE!
The Largest in the Town of Fayetteville.

If you wish a
Sewing Machine,
of any kind, call on us.

If you wish a
Piano or Fine Toned Cabinet Organ,
call on us.

Don't fail to give us a call when in town. Orders attended to promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. H. FARRAR,
Gillespie Street, Next to E. F. Moore.
July 23. 128 tf

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TO ASHEVILLE!

Saturday, 25th of July,
—AND—
Monday, 27th July, 1885.

ROUND TRIP FROM FAYETTEVILLE $8,

And from all other Stations at same proportion. Tickets good for 7 DAYS.

Leave all Stations on Saturday, the 25th, by regular Mail Train via Greensboro.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Gen'l Pass Ag't.
July 23, 1885. 128-1t

FOUNDED 1802.
SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY
SALEM N. C.

82nd Annual Session Begins Sept. 3d.

For Catalogue apply to

Rev. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.,
Rev. JOHN H. CLEWEL,
PRINCIPALS.
July 23. 128-6t pd

BINGHAM'S { Established } is the only
in 1793. { School for
Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

Special terms to young men of small means.
The 183rd Session begins August 25th.
For Catalogue, address
MAJ. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.
128 3t pd

University of North Carolina.

SIX NEW PROFESSORS HAVE RECENTly been added to the Faculty, making a total of seventeen instructors. All the Courses of Study have been enlarged and strengthened. Post-graduate instruction is offered in every department. The next session begins August 27. Entrance examinations August 27, 28, 29.

For catalogue containing information in regard to tuition, board, terms of admission, &c., apply to

HON. KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
PRESIDENT,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
July 16 12-2t

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

A CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND Scientific Academy, with Military organization and discipline.

The Fall Term of 1885 begins July 2d, 1885.

An ample corps of able instructors is provided, and the School thoroughly equipped for efficient work.

Terms for Board and Tuition, the same as before.

Send for catalogue.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.
July 16th, 1885. 127-4t

Winship Cotton Gin for Sale!

WE HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY TO SELL THE

Winship Cotton Gin,
Sizes 35 to 80 Saws,

We will be pleased to show a sample Gin, 70 Saws, with Feeder and Condenser. We consider the "Winship" the best Gin in use, and solicit a call from all who want to buy a No. 1 Gin—with or without either Feeder or Conductor. Descriptive Catalogues with testimonials sent to any address on application. We advise that orders be given us promptly, that we may be able to deliver Gins before picking season commences.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 16th, 1885. 127-2m.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

THE 59th SESSION OF THIS WELL ESTablished and prosperous School will begin on the 26th of August, 1885.

This institution combines the comforts of a home with first class educational advantages. Location healthful. Fare good. Faculty competent and faithful. Instruction thorough. Charges Moderate. For catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES. President.
June 25. 124-2mpd

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIfied as administrator upon the estate of John Small, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated on or before the 28th day of May, 1886.

Z. B. NEWTON, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-6t

MURHPHY STORE
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Superior Court of Duplin county I will, on Saturday August 1st, 1885, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, that Store and Lot on the north side of Person street near Liberty Point, commonly known as the "Murphy Store."

Terms, one-third cash, and notes with approved security for balance to be paid in two equal installments in three and six months, and title reserved.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
July 2, 1885. 125-4t

NEW STORE.
BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.

We take great pleasure in informing the general public of Fayetteville and surroundings that we are now open and prepared to do business; will be happy to receive a call in order to look over our stock. We consider it no trouble to show, and will take great pleasure in showing our stock of general

DRY GOODS.

We have not opened with a FULL stock at present; cannot do so, as the season is too far advanced, but call your special attention to the following great bargains for this week:

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK,

22 INCH. WIDE--$1.00 and $1.25--COLOR AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

We are Sole Agents for these brands in this city and in Wilmington.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

We are offering some SPECIAL BARGAINS in THIS LINE—prices from

2 2-2 Cents and Upward.

BROCADE SATINS
IN ALL THE LEADING SHADES,
At 40c. Per Yard Worth $1.00.

Egyptian Lace Flouncing's
IN WHITE AND CREAM.

CORSETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CORSET AT
21 Cents Apiece.

KINGS' RUFFLINGS.

No necessity NOW to make your own Rufflings. We can sell it at less than you can possibly make it

CHILDREN'S STRIPED HOSE.

We are offering a VERY LARGE LOT of IMPORTED, Full Regular Children's Hose, at

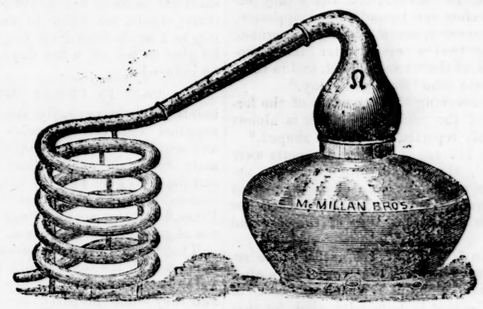
12 1-2 Cents a Pair, Worth 50c.

We have no space to enumerate all the BARGAINS WE HAVE ON HAND. A personal visit only will cover that ground. You will find it to your interest to give us a look before making your purchases.

As some doubt remains on the public mind as to our continuing business permanently here, we would inform them that we have leased the store now occupied by us for the term of five years.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Branch Store North Front Street, Wilmington. July 2, 125-tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.



WE have on hand a LOT of GOOD SECOND-HAND

STILLS, WORMS, CAPS AND ARMS,

which we will SELL LOW, all in good repair. Will exchange NEW STILLS for OLD ONES. Have in stock, STILL BOTTOMS from Sixty to Eighty Inches. COPPER-PATCHES of all sizes. Having in our employ four regular Copper Smiths, WE CAN DO ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING with dispatch.

We have FIVE SECOND HAND WHISKEY STILLS, from 30 to 250 gallons.
Call on McMILLAN BROS.

STOVES. STOVES

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **COOKING STOVES**, all numbers. Also **OIL STOVES**, REFRIGERATORS, ICE-CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON-SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET-SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE-MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

At McMILLAN BROS.

FRUIT JARS.

FIFTY DOZEN FRUIT JARS.
At McMILLAN BROS.
July 2, 1885. 125-tf

McFadyen Springs.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ON OR ABOUT the
15th of July Open the McFadyen House,
ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE SPRINGS,

for the accommodation of visitors. A conveyance will always be in attendance to carry passengers to and from the Railroad.

For terms, apply to

H. M. HOWARD,
PROPRIETOR,
July 9th—126-3t-pd Manchester.

Quart Tin Fruit Cans,
TIN-TOP JELLIES;
New Lot Glass Fruit Jars,
ALL FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
July 16. 127-2t

Turnip Seeds.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP TURNIP SEEDS A Full Assortment,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 2. 125-tf

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA!

I HAVE DISCOVERED NOT ONLY A PREventative, but a **sure cure** for

HOG CHOLERA.

This medicine has been fully tested, and in every case has proved a safe and sure remedy. Farmers and others who own stock should give it a trial. Its cost is small, compared with the amount of good it has done. Try it, and save your bacon. Price per half gallon $1.25. Per quart 75c.

Address ALFRED MOORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

For sale by G. & R. Ingram, No. 57 Person Street, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite Post Office.
July 16. 127-1m

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the Hand above—
A woman's heart, and a woman's life
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out,
Man-like you have questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts shall be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars
And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef;
I require a far better thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts—
I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home
And a man that the Maker, God,
Shall look upon as he did the first
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft, young cheek one day:
Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are grand and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this, a laundress and cook
You can hire with little to pay;
But a woman's heart and a woman's life
Are not to be won that way.

Tornado Studies.

At Washington, D. C., special says: Under the title of "Tornado Studies for 1884" an elaborate compilation of information collected through the Signal Service Corps is about to be published. This work was supervised by Lieutenant Finley at the direction of Gen. Hazen The most interesting feature of the publication will be the following deductions made by the Lieutenant from the great mass of matter which has passed through his hands:

1. The rotary movement of the whirling tornado cloud is in ninety-six cases reported as *against* the hands of a clock, and in six cases as probably moving *with* the hands of a clock.

2. Electrical discharges were observed in eighty cases as occurring in the clouds surrounding the tornado cloud—that is, in the clouds near the horizon; and in twenty-seven cases as occurring in the funnel cloud.

3. The width of the path of destruction, supposed to embrace the distance between the areas of sensible winds on the two sides of the tornado cloud, varied, in sixty-two cases, from 70 to 5,280 feet, the average being 1,037 feet.

4. The length of the tornado's track as reported in thirty-seven cases, varied from 2 to 129 miles, the average being 36 10 miles.

5. The velocity of progression of the tornado cloud, as determined from the reports in seventeen cases, varied from 15 to 80 miles per hour, the average being 42 miles per hour.

6. The shortest time occupied by the tornado cloud in passing a given point varied from "an instant" to about two minutes, the average being about forty-five seconds.

7. The occurrence of thunder storms in relation to tornadoes is reported upon as follows: In seventy-six cases they occurred before the tornado cloud appeared; in sixteen cases, accompanying the tornado cloud; in twelve cases, after the disappearance of the tornado cloud, and in three cases some time "during the day."

8. Concerning the character of the formation of the tornado cloud, it is almost invariably reported as "funnel shaped."

9. In 117 out of 147 cases reports were rendered, the temperature before the appearance of the tornado cloud is reported as "warm"—that is unusually warm for that locality at that time of the day and year.

10. In 106 out of 137 cases where reports were rendered, the temperature after the tornado cloud is reported as "cool" or "cooler"—that is unusually cool for that locality at that time of the day and year.

11. Concerning the time of occurrence of the tornadoes, the time of greatest frequency is given as from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

12. The State in which the greatest number of tornadoes occurred is Georgia, followed next in order by South Carolina and Alabama.

13. The month in which the largest number of tornadoes occurred is February; yet this does not indicate that it was the month of greatest frequency, because there were only two days out of the entire month on which these storms occurred.

14. The month of greatest frequency—that is, the month embracing the largest number of days on which tornadoes occurred—is July.

15. The prevailing direction of the progressive movement of the tornado cloud is given as northeast.

16. Of one hundred and forty-five cases where the time of rain was recorded, forty-two reported precipitation as preceding the tornado, seventy-four as following it, and twenty-nine as accompanying it.

17. Of ninety-three cases where the time of hail was recorded, thirty-nine reported the precipitation as preceding the tornado, twenty-nine as following it and twenty-five as accompanying it.

The relative frequency for 1884 by States and Territories is set forth in the following:

States and Territories.	number of Storms,	State and Territories.	number of Storms.
Georgia,	38	Indiana,	4
S. Carolina.	22	Ohio,	3
Alabama,	18	Missouri,	3
N. Carolina,	12	Minnesota,	3
Kansas,	12	Pennsylvania,	2
Iowa,	10	Arkansas,	2
Wisconsin,	10	Nebraska,	2
Dakota,	8	Colorado,	2
Kentucky,	7	Tennessee,	2
Mississippi,	7	Illinois,	1
Texas,	5	In. Territory,	1
New York,	5	Louisiana.	1

"Another lie nailed," says one of our exchanges. Oh, no! Lies are never "nailed" or "squelched;" they are sometimes deflected from the course they were traveling or hide their heads for a while. Then they resume their travels, and return at irregular periods as brazen-faced as ever. The vitality of a falsehood is something wonderful.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

Civil Service.

We clip fom the *Chronicle*, that portion of Mr. Page's letter, which relates to that much talked of matter Civil Service It is worth reading, whether it meets our views or not. Mr. Page is a clever writer, and has a way of putting things pleasantly. He says:

Are you sure that the sun will rise to-morrow? you may be just so sure of the fact that the future of the political parties depend on their action touching this matter of Civil Service reform It is the finger of destiny and—of safety as well. It has been sneered at in North Carolina more than it has been loved. Its absurd characteristics have been pointed out and the kind of primal injustice that it works has been largely dwelt on. But it is bound to be victorious, and those who accept it gracefully—nay, rather, they who believe and work for its accomplishment are they who will win and rule.

Take this for an illustration: Here in New York it has been at work. Cleveland, while he was Governor, carried it out. He enforced the rules. He kept in and he appointed men to the service with reference, not to their politics, but to their capability, and he had Republicans as well as Democrats in office. The same rule has been adopted in the New York postoffice with more conspicious results than elsewhere. The politicians and many people cried out that it was a fraud, and called the reformers dudes and pharisees. That has pretty well passed now; and the result is simply this: There are no politicians of either party in New York who believe in giving patronage to men because they have done the work of the party that are not politically "cut" in good political society. They have lost their standing, whether they are republicans or Democrats.

Another thing worth mentioning is this: There is not a high-toned powerful journal in New York that is not a Civil Service Reform journal. The only out-and-out enemies of the reform are the *Sun*, which rose to the dignity last fall of supporting Butler for President, and the New York *Tribune*. Nothing is surer than the defeat in this State of either party that nominates a man or makes a platform that does not mean a rigid enforcement of the law.

If you wish a guide to guess by in politics take this, and you will not go far wrong. If for instance, the Democrats in 1888 were to nominate Hendricks for President, or if it had nominated him last year, he would no more be and no more have been elected than the Hon. Josiah Turner was elected to Congress. This is not only public sentiment but it is the growing sentiment; and those who follow the prophecy or the advice of the men who wish to give clerical offices to men because they have done party service, will get lost and left—sure!

Fayetteville.

Mr. Stephen G. Worth, in a letter to the Raleigh *Register*, says:

"I am more than ever impressed with Fayetteville as

A PLACE FOR A HOME.

The beauty of its surroundings is striking. The creeks winding through its borders from tasteful views, and its Haymount Hill drives and good roads make it altogether lovely. If the people will, they can stop many Northern people there in the winter. Many going South by the short cut (soon to be) would prefer to stop there; others, too weak to make the long trip to Florida from New England, would be glad to rest off a few days. They can be induced

ONLY BY PROPER HOTELS,

hotels that are perfectly comfortable and supplied with the delicacies they require and will have. Fayetteville's winter climate is as good as any that those people can find—as good as Kittrell's, Old Point's, Greensboro's and even that of "Southern Pines," and the surroundings of the town are of superior attractiveness.

That class of people once brought in contact with the town would be of greater value than any other. They have money, and they come prepared to spend four to five dollars a day for board, not inluding extras for livery or other expenses. They want a dry mild climate, with plenty of sunshine and evergreen and nice drives. Fayetteville has these, together with a delightful population who would please such visitors. When they spend a few days or weeks, or months in a place they begin to discover investments, and good or bad they often put a few hundreds in whether they come and settle among the people or whether they do not. They are about the only class of immigrants our people care for, namely: New Englanders and Northerners of wealth, culture and experience in the arts, mining and agriculture—people who are not "foreigners"—the ancestry and home people of the Hinsdales, Halls, Roberts and many other of Fayetteville's best people. STEPHEN G. WORTH.

CONGRESSMAN HENDERSON.—The Washington correspondent of the Greensboro *Patriot* thus pictures the, popular hard working Congressman from the Salisbury district:

"Henderson is as unlike a congressman in looks as the imagination can picture. He walks Pennsylvania Avenue, wearing a broad brim straw hat, indifferent to the charms of fascinating women and heedless of the things that cause most frequenters of that magnificent boulevard to loiter and look. He walks with a swing and a sweep that defies all military rules—plain, unpretending, honest, vigilant, conscientious John Henderson. With a beardless, intellectual, priestly face, one would imagine he could not laugh. In truth there is but one man in the State who can get away with him on a ground-shaking laugh—I refer, of course, to the irrepressible McDiarmid of the *Robesonian*. Henderson has come to stay until the "offensive partisans" in his district are cleaned out."

Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had made frequent gracious promises to his troubled friends that he would put himself out of their way. One stinging-cold night he vowed that he would go out and freeze to death. About 11 o'clock he returned, shivering and slapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" asked a loving relative. "Golly," said the pseudo suicide, when I freeze I mean to take a warmer night than this for it!"—*Waif.*

The Greatest City in the World.

London is the greatest city the world ever saw. It covers within the 15 miles radium of Charing Cross, 700 square miles. It numbers within these boundaries 5,000,000 of inhabitants. It comprises over 2,000,000 foreigners from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholicans than Rome itself; more Jews than the whole of Palistine; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edinburg; more Welshmen than Cardiff; more country-raised person than the counties of Devon, Warwickshire and Durham combined. Has a birth every five minutes; has a death every eight minutes; has seven accidents every day in its 8,000 miles of street; has on an average 40 miles of street opened and 15,000 new houses built in every year.

In 1883 there were added 22,110 new houses to the vast aggregate of dwellings which is called the metropolis, thus forming 368 new streets and one new square, covering a distance of 66 miles and 84 yards. It is difiiult to form any mental picture from these figures.

Brighton, the queen of watering places, in 1881 had,379 inhabitated houses, so that London in 1883 added to itself a town bigger than Brighton. It would require two Cambridges, or Oxfords, or Baths to represent the addition made to London in a single year.

London has 46,000 persons annually added by birth, to its population; has over 1,000 ships and 10,000 sailors in its port every day; has as many beer shops and gin places as would, if placed side by side, streteth from Charing cross to Portsmouth, a distance of 78 miles; has 38,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates; has 70 miles of open shops every Sunday; has influence with all parts of the world represented by a yearly delivery in its postal districts of 298,000,000 of letters. Twelve hundred trains pass Clapham Junction every day, and the underground railway runs 1,211 trains every day. The London omnibus companies have 1,020 'busses, which carry 60,000,000 passengers annually. It is more dangerous to walk the streets of London than to travel by railroad or to cross the Atlantic. Last year 130 persons were killed and 2,000 injured by vehicles in the streets. There are in London, nearly 14,000 police, 14,000 cabmen, 15,000 persons connected with the postoffice. The cost of gas for lighting London annually is 600,000 pounds. London has 400 daily and weekly newspapers. Last year there were 2,300 fires. The famous City of London was first founded by Brute, the Trojan, in the year of the world 2832, so that since the first building it is 3,009 years old. The drainage system of London is superb, and the death rate very low. —*London Tid Bits.*

Song of Great Men.

A brother of Vice President Wilson is a guide in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at a dollar and a half a day, and President Cleveland is asked to give him something better. It is curious how the same blood which produces greatness in one member of the family produces mediocrity or worse in another. I know a Senator's brother who is glad to hold a laborer's place about the Senate chamber, and I can count my fingers full of the sons of Senators, Generals and Presidents who loaf about Washington disgracing the tracks which their fathers honored. The son of one of the most noted of the lawyers of Washington a generation ago will now be glad of an offer of a drink at a second class bar, and there is a son of a great Senator and former Minister to England, whom you may see any night about Willard's Hotel, who is good for nothing but loading. I know a President's son who asked for a drink the other day of the livery stable keeper who used to hire out to him four-in-hands while his father was in the White House, and there are working in the departments here the sons of the best men the conty has produced.

Some sons of great men, however, are turning out well. Senator Ingalls has a boy in Kansas who, it is said, promises to be as bright himself. Oliver P. Morton's son has grown into very good standing as a young lawyer at Indianapolis, and the son of Stephen A Douglass has just called attention to his abilities by his speech at Chicago. Henry A. Wise left a bright boy in the person of John S. Wise, who was in the last Congress, and young Breckinridge, who made the stirring speech at the Chicago Democratic National Convention, is a fit offspring of the great Kentuckian. It is a pity that Tom Sherman went into the priesthood, for I have understood that he embodies much of the high quality of brains possessed by his family. The Garfield boys are said be bright young men, and Robert Lincoln has many of the attributes of his great father. Gen. Grant will die and leave no fitting representative.—*A Washington Letter to the Cleveland Leader.*

"REBELS" APPOINTED BY REPULICANS.—It is a sufficient answer to the bourbon howl about Democratic appointments of ex-rebels to office to point to the list of ex-rebels placed in positions of authority by Republican Administrations and most of them by President Grant, including Akerman of Georgia, as Attorney General; Key of Tennessee, as Postmaster General; Hughes of Virginia, and Settle of North Carolina, as Federal Judges; Mosby, as Consul; Barringer, as a United States Judge in Egypt; Lush of North Carolina, Walton and Chandler of Mississippi, and Northrup of South Carolina, as United States District Attorneys; Orr of South Carolina, as Minister to Russion; Longstreet, as Surveyor at New Orleans and United States Marshal; Hunt and Morphis of Mississippi, as United States Marshals, and Speer of Georgia, as District Attorney and Federal Judge. But the inconsistency of the Republicans position will be simply overwhelming if, in a political campaign, they invite attention, not only to the fact that they have themselves made such appointment, but that they carried through and deliberately approved the legislation that has made such appointments legal. In a word, Mr. Blaine as a defeated candidate, is a very blind leader.—*N. Y. Post.*

Mr. George T. Downing, the celebrated colored caterer, now a millionaire of Newport, has written another letter to indicate that he is not so much of a Republican as he used to be.

The Advantages of Tobacco.

Dr. Pareira states in his Materia Medica that he is "unacquainted with any well determined ill effects from the practice of smoking," and Christison speaks of it as a "luxury" used all over the world without any bad effects having been clearly traced to it." In a letter of Dr. Parker, author of "Parkers' Manual of Practical Hygiene," in "Lancet," page 284, 1880, he has searched in vain for any satisfactory evidence of the harmful effects of tobacco, and that it was for this reason that its consideration was not given a place in the work mentioned.

The fact has been pointed out that men are on the whole as healthy as women, while nine cases out of ten the male population of the world use tobacco, and women as a rule abstain. In the learned professions about one-half of the ministers are addicted to it in some form, likely three-fourths of all physicians, and nine-tenths of the members of thelegal fraternity.

Ir looking calmly at the tobacco question, there is one feature calculated to excite alarm, and that is the habit of chewing and smoking so widely practiced among boys. This to young growing boys is unqualifiedly hurtful. They volunteerily endure the first disagreeable effect of the tobacco to acquire what they consider an accomplishment; the habit is finally confirmed, and, with an entire ignorance of its powers, added to a tendency of immoderation, the growth and developement is often seriously interferred with, and the worst results follow. They smoke and chew generally the worst tobacco, and to a degree which would positively be harmful with the majority of adults.

This matter should be corrected by proper action of our legislators, with whom the responsibility rests.

Smoking, when done at proper times, facilitates digestion. The sense of relief obtained by a cigar, after the heavy meal, is well known to smokers. Dyspepsia sometimes follows the discontinuance of tobacco, and is resumed when the habit is resumed.

While the abuse of tobacco weakens the system and leads to emaciation, used intelligently it exerts a favorable influence upon nutrition.

Hammond, by observation upon himself, found a gain in weight with the use of tobacco. Fiske attributed an increase of twenty-four pounds in three months to tobacco. "Tobacco, when the food is sufficient to preserve the weight, increases it; when insufficient, the body is lost, tobacco restrains the loss." (Hammond)

Boerhaave, of Holland, over 200 years ago referred to it as being antidotal to hunger. It seems that the power to undergo fatigue, either mental or physical, is aided by tobacco.

"Soldiers of all nations use it. It was a standing injunction of Napoleon that his troops should have tobacco, and it was of great advantage in the retreat from Moscow." (Fiske) During our late war the soldier would be patient under very severe privations, if he had a good supply of tobacco to smoke or chew, and when on picket duty would risk his life to strike a match for his pipe.

Situations of loneliness are always rendered more tolerable by tobacco, and it is the constant companion of those who lead lives of solitude, such as that of the herdsmen or ranchmen. A feeling of unrest or discontent, made up of ill-defined longings, of imaginary disappointments, and unpleasant anticipations commonly known as ennui, is responsible for much unhappiness. This unfortunate condition of mind is removed by the soothing influence of a cigar, and the moroseness and gloom are quickly dispelled. As much of every day is filled up with care, our degree of comfort in this life will depend largely upon our ability to bear it uncomplainingly. That tobacco assists us to do this, that it enables us to look upon life more complacently must be the conclusion of every one who has experienced its influence.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

A Singular Fatality.

In the extracts from Gen. Grant's book of "Personal Memoirs" recently given in the dispatches there is an account of his meeting at Appomattox with Gen Lee to arrange the terms of the surrender of the forces under the latter's command. Gen. Grant says: "It occurred at the house of a man named McLean, who was a Confederate General." This is a mistake. Wilmer McLean, the person referred to, was not in the Southern army at all. He was a non-combatant and over the age for conscription at the time of the war. He must, however, have thought there was a fatality attending his movements, as he involuntarily witnessed the first battle at Bull Run and the close of the war at Appomattox. He was a native of Alexandria, Va., who after being engaged for some time in business in that town—the firm of Kerr & McLean, wholesale and retail grocers, was years ago well known throughthe surrounding country—moved out near Manassas and engaged in farming. His house was taken by Gen. Beauregard as his headquarters pevious to and after the battle of Bull Run. McLean moved away from the place after the fight and purchased another place at Appomattox, for the express purpose of moving his family from the scene of war. Instead, however, of succeeding in this, the warlike operations shifted to his immediate neighborhood, and his own house was again occupied for military purposes. It has become famous in history, and the name of its owner, with all his reluctance to be connected with the war, and his endeavors to escape from it, is indelibly associated with the closing scene of the great drama. The table on which the terms of the surrender were drawn by Gen. Grant, accepted by Gen. Lee, and signed by them, was purchased by Gen. Ord, and was a conspicious article of furniture in his parlor at his house at Black Point when that officer was in command of this military department. The General always called the attention of his visitors to it, and was fond of narrating the incidents connected with it, at which he was present, being a corps commander. The table was a substantial mahogany round table of the old-fashioned parlor size. It was made at Green's cabinet factory in Alexandria, Va., and had been many years in the possession of McLean before it became identified with the grand historical event of Lee's surrender.—*San Francisco Alta*

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A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photograps, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

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Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

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